

# BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVII.

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## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President, WILLIAM J. BRYAN.  
For Congress, 7th District, CLAUD DUVAL.  
For Senator, 33rd District, GEORGE B. ROSS.  
Barton County Ticket.  
For Representative, M. W. COBURN.  
For County Attorney, JAS. W. CLARKE.  
For County Supt., B. J. HENNESSY.  
For District Clerk, W. B. LUCAS.  
For Probate Judge, W. P. FEDER.  
For County Printer, D. T. ARMSTRONG.  
For Commissioner, 2 Dist., S. S. SHATTUCK.

WE DO NOT object to wheat going up, but the method of its going is not quite satisfactory. Too much of it went up in smoke and wind last week, in this county.

DICK CROKER defines imperialism as "The fashion of shooting down everybody who doesn't speak English." On this definition the boss may be in some danger from imperial bullets.

Gov. TED. ROSEVELT has done give up the job of trying to reform New York, and accepted a job where he can go to the dickens as fast as any of 'em. When Tom Platt gets a fellow where he wants him that fellow's goose is cooked for a fact.

THE leaders are now named. Study the character, the life, the public acts of the two candidates for president and decide for yourself which is the most sincere, which the truest to American principles, Bryan or McKinley.

WHEN Dewey's name was mentioned (and it happened twice) in the republican national convention at Philadelphia there was no applause—not a rattle. But Dewey is not a republican, you see. All the republican love of heroism had been bottled up, to be uncorked by Boss Platt when the millionaire Teddy was named.

GOVERNOR BECKHAM will call a special session of the Kentucky legislature to repeal the Goebel law, believing it unjust and not in accord with the desires of the people. Now will the republicans give him credit for being just? Hardly. You will see the G. O. P. press, which has been denouncing the Goebel election law, continue in denunciation of the democratic governor just the same.

TEDDY ROSEVELT's "stumping the country, with a hip! hip! hurrah and a cocked hat, will be a sort of a Wild West Show that may amuse the multitudes; but it will hardly cause "the man who thinks" to forget the mistakes of McKinley. Teddy may have backbone enough for two of them, but the general public would prefer that the president have a backbone of his own instead of a borrowed one.

IF THE United States be bound to deal in honor with the swarthy Cuban, we are equally bound to deal in honor with the swarthy people of Luzon. The rules of honor and justice are not affected by the lines of latitude or longitude or by the points of the compass. When we say this there seems to be a singular difficulty in getting our imperialistic friends either to admit or deny it. They turn uneasily from any consideration of right and wrong and appeal not

so much even to the desire for empire as to the covetousness and greed of the American people.—George F. Hoar in Collier's Weekly.

TOM REED, the ex-speaker of the republican house in congress, does not like McKinley, does not like Roosevelt, does not like the commercialism of the present administration and is very open in his denunciation of the whole shootin' maeth. Tom is a blunt old bluffer, but he is also an American, and is therefore disgusted with the way his party is attempting to ape the worst features of English aristocracy.

As might be expected and to prove his "fidelity to Democracy," editor Stoke is favorable to the Chinese, and against his home government.—Claffin Clarion.

As might have been expected, and to prove his tittle to the name of "republican lickspittle," Editor O'Blenniss is keeping up his effort to make political capital by falsifying and misrepresenting his neighbors. Some day, possibly, O'Blenniss will learn that honesty in politics is much better than flapping.

HAD the Republican management confessed that it was intended to rifle a land distant ten thousand miles from our shores, lay waste cities and populous districts, and kill and have killed under the science of war tens of thousands of people whose crime consisted of love of home and country and the enjoyment of liberty, as they sought best to enjoy it, William McKinley would not have polled a single vote in the electoral college.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

I. P. Campbell was for Long as against Simpson two years ago. There is no logical reason why he should not stay in the race and help Long again this year.—Lyons Republican.

THE Republican should be careful or it may have a libel suit on its hands. A Doniphan county paper couldn't say as much against Cyrus Leland, or any of his political followers, without having to face the music in the district court. If the Republican has the evidence to bear out such a charge, it should produce it.—Sterling Democrat.

THE Tammanyites are contemplating a trip out through the Kansas wheat belt, at the close of the convention of this week. Welcome, ye Tammany Tiger! Come out to Great Bend, to Barton county—the very heart of the wheat-producing section—and rub your glossy sides against the myriad ricks of golden grain; bask in the hot sun of the populists' prosperity; view the longwhiskered (?) curios on their native heath, and go back to the crowded streets of New York with more pure air in your lungs than they have held before; with a broader knowledge of the western people than you formerly possessed; and with renewed respect for that new democracy which was born in 1896, and which has taken such a firm hold upon the democratic party that the howls of the New York animals can not scare away nor make afraid. Come out, and chew the sands of the Arkansas, rest ye in the shade of the twelve foot corn; hide in the fields of five foot wheat and feast your eyes upon the fairest girls and bravest women in the land! Come out, and take lessons in howling from the Kansas coyotes. We will not hurt you, but will feast you on spring chicken and Switzerland, or white bread and butter-milk; and, if you can spare the time, jump in and give our farmers a lift in the wheat fields.

Many farmers will have several days of wheat cutting next week yet.

## ALMOST PERSUADED.

The following, from the Kansas City Times June 30th, will give the English-aping republicans a bad pain. In fact, if Mr. Davis, when the democrats adopt a strong resolution favoring the Boers, aligns himself with the Bryan forces it will give the Hanna republicans such a pain that the Roosevelt elixer cannot eradicate. Following is the Times interview:

Webster Davis is almost persuaded to be a democrat. Just now he is in the state of doubt and painful uncertainty of a man who has come to the parting of the ways. But his resolution is being formed very fast by the irresistible logic of events.

Mr. Davis is home again from his fruitless trip to Philadelphia, where he tried to get a plank of sympathy for the Boers in the republican platform. When asked about his experience there he said to a reporter for the Times:

"Yes, my trip was a failure but I thought it was my duty to try, and I don't regret having made the effort. My great regret is that the republican party has taken the wrong side of this question. It is not merely a question of sympathy for the Boers. It is a matter of vital interest to the life of our own republic. If we have not the courage to lift a finger in behalf of a republic against a monarchy time will come when retributive justice will fall upon our heads. Political sins, like curses and chickens, come home to roost. And even though we never need the sympathy and assistance of outsiders, which I earnestly trust we never shall need, our refusal to speak out in favor of republican principles has a bad effect on our own people. It amounts to sowing the seed of disintegration in our republic."

"What did you do at Philadelphia?"

"I went before the committee on resolutions and pleaded with them to put in a plank of sympathy for the struggling Boers. They put me off with excuses. The delegates as individuals were, many of them at least in favor of it, but they were told by higher powers not to do it. They were simply automatons, wound up to pursue a certain course, and they had no chance. I had to make the fight almost single handed and alone. Senator Mason of Illinois went before the committee with me and did noble work, and Mr. Loutenbach of New York, a very prominent republican, did what he could, but it was of no use."

"Did you not know before you went there that it would be of no use?"

"Well, I was almost sure of it, but not quite. I had seen enough in Washington to convince me that the powers behind the convention were against the Boer cause. And then everywhere I went when I was abroad in European and African ports and on the steamers I heard English officials hold out as a menace to other nations the fact of a secret alliance between England and the United States. The statement was made openly that if any other power intervened in South Africa the United States would help England with her army and navy."

"The threat was a potent one too, for since we sent the Spanish navy to the bottom of the sea in two engagements without loss to ourselves the people abroad are convinced that we have a marvelous navy."

"And all the Boers ask is to have that idea of a secret alliance dispelled. They believe that the other European powers would

interfere but for the prowess of the United States, and they believe that they are entitled to our sympathy, or at least to an assurance that we would keep our hands off in a struggle for liberty so much like the one we made for independence against the same foe."

"What are your plans for the future?"

"I have no plans beyond my purpose to ask the democrats to put a plank in their platform in favor of the Boers. I don't presume to dictate to them, as I have been a republican, but I shall make the appeal and I believe they will have the courage to do it. Whatever they may say of Bryan and the democratic leaders they are not lacking in courage."

"And if they do, where will you belong in the campaign?"

"I am not prepared to say," said Mr. Davis, thoughtfully. "That will work itself out in good season. All I can say now is I am heart and soul for the Boer cause and the principles it involves, and I am willing to devote my life to it. My heart aches for those brave, struggling farmers of South Africa, who are just like us, and are fighting the same battle our forefathers fought in 1776."

## In Republican Oregon.

Much is said about the Republican victory in Oregon, but, no display is made of the fact that the amendment to the constitution repealing the provision excluding Afro-Americans from the State was defeated. This provision reads:

"No free negro or mulatto not residing in this state at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall come, reside or be within this state, or hold any real estate, or make any contracts, or maintain any suit therein; and the legislative assembly shall provide by penal laws for the removal by public officers, of all such negroes and mulattoes, and for their effectual exclusion from this state, and for the punishment of persons who shall bring them into the state or employ or harbor them therein."—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Thus has the republican state of Oregon again refused to give the colored man the same rights in that state that the white man has. Yet the negro will continue to be cajoled into the belief that the only party on earth which treats him right is the republican party.

AS THE great generals who will lead the opposing forces to victory or defeat, the four presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the two great parties of the land, are now named the battle will soon begin. McKinley, at the head of the republican party, with Mark Hanna to prod him along, will have as his followers practically all the rich "financiers"—the fellows who make a study of piling up wealth at the expense of the masses; he will have the army contractors, the federal office-holders, the peanut politicians who want a money "good in Europe," the carpet baggers, the colored population of the land, the men who never look at the possible effect of the political pills dished up to them but only examine the label and if it is "republican" gulp it down, and the purchasable riff-raff of the cities who ought to be disfranchised until they learn the meaning of the elective franchise. Opposing this conglomerate mass of mercenary experts and conscienceless corporations will be the great common people, led by the greatest of all commoners, William Jennings Bryan.

Bryan's following will not be so conglomerate as to class or financial standing. He will lead the farmers, working men, small merchants and professional men; the THINKERS are all with him; the patriots, who believe that the very foundation of our government is threatened by the impending imperialism are with him. All men who desire honesty in politics—a straightforward, un-equivocal statement of party faith—will be found in the Bryan ranks. If the majority of the people of these United States think that THE PEOPLE should rule, and so vote, then Bryan will be elected. If a majority think that MONEY should rule, and so vote, then McKinley will be re-elected. The great political battle is now on.

## With a String to it.

We sent military law to the Philippines, not American institutions feudalism, not democratic republicanism. This, in fact, is the only kind of government one people can send to another. Acting under its inspiration, the nearest our commissioners can come to promising liberty to the Filipinos as a reward for doing what we say, is, to quote the language of their proclamation: "The amplest liberty of self-government will be granted which is reconcilable with just, stable, effective and economical administration, and compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States."

Self-government which is "granted" which is bound by the granting power to be, in the judgment of that power, just, effective, economical, and compatible with its sovereignty, is not the American brand of self-government. Those who think it is should read the Declaration of Independence.

Self-government cannot come from without, nor owe allegiance to anything but itself. Democratic institutions, like all other virtues, must come from within and never be evoked by force, domination, or anything but example and freedom.

The American people are face to face with the test that will determine the national history, not for a single decade only, but for centuries. They must choose either government by divine right, military law, international piracy and warlike glory, or people's rule, international friendship and liberty.—John H. Marble in Arena.

## Lightning's Havoc.

In the north part of the county last Friday, about noon, lightning did much damage. In one case a young life being taken.

At W. H. Kerr's place, in Beaver township, the harvesting crew had just turned in for the dinner hour. A young 14 year-old son of Mr. Kerr was driving one header barge. He delayed at the stack a short time, and when the rest of the men looked around to see what delayed him, they saw the header barge had been overturned. Going back, they found the boy dead, a few rods from the barge. A bolt of lightning had struck him, marking him from the head down along one side, to the waist line, then cutting across and disemboweling the body.

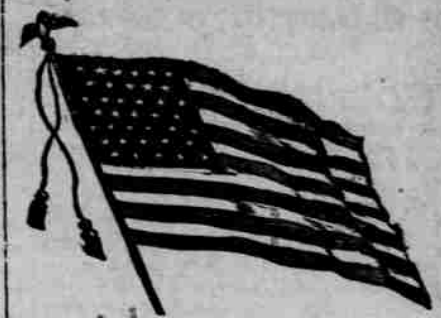
At Isaac Markel's there were seven men in a barge going out to work after the noon hour, when a bolt of lightning struck the team of mules, killing one of the mules outright, but doing no injury to those in the wagon. In the same neighborhood lightning set fire and burned up two or three wheat stacks for G. H. Horner, and one or more for Mr. Couchman.

## Predicts McKinley's Defeat.

Congressman John R. Thayer, gold Democrat, in an interview today charged the Republicans with insincerity on the trust issue and predicted the defeat of McKinley. He said:

"If the Republicans in Congress were sincere the Littlefield bill could easily have been passed, but the result is that the trusts can enter through the country unchecked and unchallenged until next winter at least."

"I don't believe one gold Democrat in a hundred who voted for McKinley in 1896 will vote for him next fall. This will go far toward encompassing his defeat and this, with the disaffection in the Republican party because of the blunders of the administration, leads me to believe that he cannot be re-elected."



## HIS KANSAS EXPERIENCE.

A Missouri Boy Writes of Barton County and His Observations.

Dandee, Kans., July 1, 1900.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:

A few weeks ago I left my sunny home 'midst the hills and dales, the fruit loaded orchards and fragrant meadows of Linn Co., in the beloved old state of Missouri, for a trip to the wheat belt of the grand young "Sun flower" state of the west. At present I am laboring in the fields, tossing the golden grain, and I take this moment of leisure time to offer you my humble contribution, hoping it will find a place in the columns of your excellent paper.

This visit to Kansas has given me a better insight into the true value of the country than I have ever received before. I find the people to be energetic, courteous and thrifty. They point with a thrill of pride to their public schools, state institutions, and boundless fields of grain; and the farmers of this section will have reason to be magnanimous in their thankfulness, for they have indeed been blessed with an abundant harvest. The threshing machines are beginning work, and soon the commercial lines will be groaning beneath the weight of thousands of bushels of wheat as it is borne to other states and other climes,—yea even beyond the briny deep it will grace the tables of other nationalities. It will be converted into the bread of life and used by toiling millions on this terrestrial globe of ours. These wheatfields are a blessing, thrice a blessing; not only to the owners, but its transportation will give employment to thousands of workmen.

I find Kansas to be a growing state, not only agriculturally but intellectually and morally. In education it ranks with the great schools of the east. Agriculturally, any man has only to cast his eye over the growing crops to be convinced of its growth in that way.

Who, a century ago, standing in this great immensity of prairie region, listening to the howl of the wild coyote, or watching the roaming herds of buffalo grazing on the prairie, or the wild savage fighting on the frontier, could have foretold this great change? This change from wild nature to cultured civilization?

Who could gaze over these boundless plains and fertile valleys with their immense wealth, and say that the Louisiana Purchase was a mistake?

But we harvest hands have found that Kansas has three impediments to a felicity of mind in the field. They are: heat, gnats and mosquitoes. It seems sometimes that the sun travels very slowly down the western horizon. But bye and bye we will get used to these impediments, and then we all will blossom and smile like some of your native sunflowers.

With best wishes, I am Yours truly,  
PHILIP A. LANTZ.

## The Country Editor.

Verily the life of a country editor is a path of thorns.

His bread is promise and his meat is disappointment.

His creditors chase him by day, the devil grineth at him by night.

He whoopeth up the politicians who kneeth him no more.

He puffeth the church fair gratis, then attendeth, pays his quarter and receives two oysters.

He boometh the town and all things therein and receives no support, and is a prophet without honor in his country.

Two young people marry and he giveth them a puff, they goeth to housekeeping and taketh not the paper.

He is bound down with woe and his days are full of grief and trouble and vexations of spirit.

But he glideth along and endureth in patience and it is written that he shall have his reward at the judgment. And so we believe it.—Ex.